BATERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-Rice's Surprise Party.

Madeox Square Theatre—2 and 8:30—" Hazel Kirke."
PARE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Yorick": 1 ye."

BAS FRANCISCO MINSTREIS—2 and 8—" Othello."

BANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—" My Geraldine."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—" The Banker's

WALLACK'S THEATRE-" Forget Me Not." METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.-Roller Skating.
MANHATTAN SKATING-RINK.

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Dueiness Konces

HATCH & PETERS, BANKERS. 25 Pine Street

The firm of WM. B. HATCH & Co. having been dissolved by mutual consent, a partnership has this day been formed between William B. Haich and J. Hugh Peters for the transaction of a Banking Business at No. 25 Pine-st, under the firm name of Hatch & Peters.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1881. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is proposed to have military flying columns traverse Ireland; in the Irish State trials yesterday the Attorney-General finished his long iress, and some reporters gave evidence. The Boers hold the town of Pretoria with 2,500 Richard Dave, of England, has been

DOMESTIC .- Epes Sargent, the author and jouralist, died at Boston late Thursday night. The Chevenne River and Lower Brule Sionx have agreed to sell the right of way through their reservation to two railroad companies. === Sitting Bull is reported on his way to surrender. === By a decision of the Attorney-General the Navy Department is temporarily without a head. === An approximate statement made by the Superintendent of the Census fixes the population of the United States at 50,152,559. === The Hotel Windsor and the Duilmore House were destroyed by fire at Atlantic City, N. J. __ James R. Keene's villa at Newport, R. I., was burned yesterday. === The Chicago bank clearings for the past year show a great increase on those of 1879.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Park Commissioners Green and Conover resigned yesterday; Mr. Conover was appointed a member of the Board of Assessors; W. M. Olliffe and Charles F. MacLean were appointed Park Commissioners; Mr. Howland, president of the Tax Department, also resigned, and Thomas B. Asten was appointed as his successor.

—— The city estimates for 1881 were increased \$1,711,330 61 over last year. ___ Many removals were made in the Police, Excise and Finance Departments. === The weather was milder than on the previous day. —— The Provost massion, in Pelbam, was destroyed by fire. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains), 87.13 cents. Stocks feverish and fluctuating, but gener-

THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and slighly warmer weather, followed Sate in the day by partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 13°; lowest, 10°;

Mr. Cooper manifested a disposition to be Mayor to the end of his term.

There may be less squabbling hereafter in the Park Commission, and again there may

Mr. Charles F. MacLean as a Park Commisoner is one of Mayor Cooper's mysterious New Year's gifts to the city.

Andrew H. Green has been accused of being obstinate man. Perhaps he knew that no e believed he would ever resign, and did it enstain his reputation.

If Mayor Grace finds any offices vacant, or possible transfers of offices not made. he begins his administration to-day, it will not be the fault of his enterprising pre-

There is some picturesque reading for lei-sure hours in Mr. Wood's letter this morning. This describes, with much interest and in the contract of the contrac secribes, with much interesting detail, saidential struggle of 1824, in which me of the electors chosen in this State in the nemorable and exciting centest in the Legises voted for Jackson when he was ex-ed to vote for Clay. There has been no piquant contribution of late to the hisiquant contribution of late to the goesip of politics than this letter.

There is no Secretary of the Navy. It has seen decided that the President cannot legally new Secretary Reman's ten days' and

Cabinet. This would be a melancholy statement with which to begin the New Year if we did not know that the mere mention of the fact will develop unsuspected capacities of self-sacrifice on the part of a regiment of

We shall never know whether it was Four Bears who retreated or Rattling Rib whose spinal column collapsed. But after a day of dark and secret conference in a Washington hotel, the modest demand of those chiefs for \$7,000,000 for the right of way through a Dakota reservation less than two hundred miles wide, has been withdrawn. Perhaps the consultation was held to decide whether they should make it a round billion, and fight it out on that line, if it took all winter. But wiser counsels prevailed. The price they had asked would be about \$35,000 a mile; the railroad offered \$110 a mile, and \$5 an acre for all land needed for yards, etc. Like wise chafferers, who know when to strike hands on a bargain, they took the offer. There is a disputed theory that the North American Indians are lineal descendants of the Lost Ten Tribes. The attention of ethnologists is respectfully invited to this little incident.

The old year that was full of surprises in local politics, closed with one of the strangest of them all. Three prominent officeholders, two of them just appointed to their places, have resigned. Mr. Howland withdraws from the Tax Department, and Messrs. Green and Conover from the Park Department. Mr. Howland's withdrawal seems to be because of a real preference for private business. Resignation of an office is a test of sincerity, and he has given it. The retirement of Messrs. Green and Conover probably grows out of the difficulties in the Park Commission. Mr. Conover is transferred to the Board of Assessors, a vacancy being made for him by the removal of Mr. Mooney. Mr. Green is unprovided for, or if the provision has been made it is not at this moment visible to the naked eye. Mr. Howland's place is filled by Mr. Asten, President of the Board of Assessors, who under the provision of the Charter allowing the Mayor to fill vacancies without confirmation, is sure of a six years' term. The new Park Commissioners are W. M. Olliffe, andthat political comet, Mr. Charles F. MacLean. Whatever else may be said of Mayor Cooper's administration he certainly has not neglected to use the appointing power.

The story of the devices by which the Panama Caval scheme has been floated upon the Paris market is almost as good reading as the testimony before the Emma Mine Committee in Washington concerning a certain famous enterprise in London. Every effort has been made to utilize even the French love of the picturesque in winning friends and subscribers for the scheme. The very handbills have been colored with design, and the wrappingpaper of the great fancy shops has been pressed into service to advertise M. de Lesseps's great project, which though it can have no income for twelve years at least is to pay five per cent interest from the beginning, to say nothing of a silver medal, worth five francs, to be presented to every owner of five shares. By such means as these, which a Paris correspondent describes elsewhere, the French people were beguiled into taking the whole amount of stock offered, or at least into pledging the first payment upon it. This is the very quackery of enterprise, and it seems strange that it should have had such complete success. There is likely to be a shadow on the bright picture which the skilled hand of De Lesseps has presented to his stockholders perhaps before they have completed their payments.

Surrogate Calvin's report is an amiable attempt to reassure persons who have property to leave behind them, concerning the testamentary capacities of wills. It seeks to show that the percentage of loss in this method of distributing property is "very much less" than it would have been if the owner had determined to be his own executor, and had sold it or given it away during his life-time. \$400,000,000. Nearly 300 wills were contested, covering more than \$200,000,000, but only twenty-two wills were rejected, covering in all \$600,000 in property, or threetenths of 1 per cent of the amount involved in the contests. The total expenses of the court make one-thirtieth of 1 per cent of the amount coming under its jurisdiction. It would certainly have been difficult for an equal amount of property to change hands in almost any other way without a greater perit may be called so, of the will-maker, has very much improved in recent years. The plea of opportune insanity, " for this occasion only," has gone almost out of fashion in will cases and murder cases alike, while the abuse of getting up fraudulent will contests for the sake of the allowances, has been killed by statute. At the same time the Surrogate's method deprives the philarthropist, who has the courage to part with his money before it parts with him, of the pure pleasure of seeing with his own eyes the good it works.

A MEMORABLE YEAR.

The year 1880 has been one of enormous business, of great advancement in industry and the arts, of remarkable general prosperity. and of signal triumph, both here and in Europe, of those political principles which promote the prosperity of nations. In this country the crops have been extraordinary; in Europe, generally good, excepting in Russia and in Ireland. Throughout the Western World there has been an increase in commerce and expansion of industry, in comparison with the year 1879; but America has enjoyed a larger share of the improvement than Europe, and the United States a larger share than

any other part of America. The splendid triumph of public virtue and of free institutions, in the late Presidential election, was in part due to the prosperity which the country has enjoyed since resumption of specie payments. That triumph makes the year 1880 memorable in the history of this country. It will prove, let us hope on the threshold of a new year, the beginning of a new era in the politics of the United States. With 1880, the controversies and the sectional divisions which the civil war has left behind eaght to be forever terminated. There ought ncefortheto be no question as to the maintenance of equal rights for all, or public faith, or a sound currency, nor any question as to the supremacy of the National Government. In other words, there ought henceforth to be no Solid South, united in resistance to just National laws, in opposition to equality of civil and political rights, and in hostility to the strictest maintenance of public faith. When the people of the South turn their at-

welfare, in harmony with National justice, honor and prosperity, then the fruits of the war and of the great victory of 1880 will be gathered, and sectional divisions will vanish from the land. This ought to be the work of the year 1881. Before the new year ends, this country ought to rejoice in the certainty that a new South has arisen to assert its legitimate and patriotic aims, and to vie with the North in maintaining the honor and promoting the prosperity of the Nation. Enough is already known of the commerce

and industry of 1880 to assure us that it has no rival among all the years of our past history as a Nation. A larger crop of wheat than ever before has been harvested, and partly delivered to consumers. The crop of other grains, and of cotton, will also prove extraordinarily large. The production of iron during the year 1880 bas doubtless been larger than that of any previous year, and the results of that great manufacture in all its branches have been on the whole most satisfactory to many capitalists and to thousands of workers. The manufacture of textile fabrics has made great progress during the past year, notwithstanding some periods of embarrassment on account of the condition of markets for materials or products. It will probably be found that more yards of cloth have been made in this country in 1880 than in any previous year of our history, and that the aggregate profits have been such as to encourage still greater expansion of industries hereafter. In nearly all branches of manufacture and trade the record has been much the same; unprecedented production and traffic, with fair wages for labor and profits for capital. During much of the year the course of prices was such that labor secured the lion's share of the gains, and there probably has never been another year in which the aggregate wages of labor were as large, in proportion to the cost of living for laborers and those dependent on them, as in the year 1880. The profits of trade and manufacture were at no time extraordinarily large, and during part of the year very narrow, and yet the net result for the year has probably been a fair return for enterprise and capital in the large majority of cases, because the transactions of the year were so enormous.

Of the magnitude of these transactions some idea may be formed from the fact that the payments made in one room in this city during the year 1880 were \$40,526,939.546, of which \$38,957,025,551 were effected by exchanges, and the remainder-about 4 per cent -by cash payment of balances daily. Through the Clearing-House of New-York a large portion of the commerce of the country effects its settlements; but the exchanges at other cities, though not yet accurately known, will probably exceed \$12,000,000,000 more. A portion of the payments at New-York-perhaps one quarter-and a much smaller portion in other cities, represent dealings in securities. But the volume of other transactions will undoubtedly exceed by more than one-third those of any previous year in the history of the country.

Looking back upon the vast transactions of the year that has closed, everyone instinctively asks whether the apparent prosperity may not prove hollow and unreal; whether similar progress and prosperity can be reasonably-expected in the new year upon which we enter to-day. Unquestionably there is great danger of reaction in those branches of business in which speculation has been most violent. For weeks, sober observers have deemed a reaction probable in the stock markets. But in all legitimate business the prosperity of the country is real. Its industry and trade stand on a more solid basis than ever before, and owe comparatively little of their recent expansion to speculative excitement. There is reason to look for a solid prosperity in 1881, and strong confidence may go with the hearty wish that the people of these United States may find it a Happy New Year.

LONG CALENDARS.

Application is to be made to the Legislature to the State Constitution authorizing an in Nearly 5,000 wills have been offered in crease of the judicial force. Serious necessity probate since April, 1876, distributing for an increase has long been felt. The present system dates from 1846. It was doubtless at that time deemed sufficient for the probable wants of the State for twenty years; for the Constitution contained a pro- ment of his dues. vision looking toward an entire revision in 1866. No such revision was then made nor have the various amendments made any imthe Supreme Court. That Court has now one more Judge than it had as constituted in 1846. Meantime, during the third of a century which centage of expense. Indeed the condition, if has elapsed, the population of the State has nearly doubled, and, what is much more important to the question of an adequate judiciary, its business, in almost every branch of industry, has probably quadrupled. It is not enough realized by those who frame organizations of courts that the law business of a community increases according to the increased number and far outstrips numerical growth of po ulation. One hundred thousand persons scattered over an agricultural country and living largely on the produce of their farms do not develop any such number of lawsuits as arise among the same number of persons gathered in a city and dealing intimately with each other in the varied branches of modern commerce and manufactures.

There is no doubt that the frequent complaints of inadequate number of Judges in the Supreme Court are well founded. The present movement was started by a convention of the Bar which met last August at Saratoga, recommended a change, and appointed a committee to collect statistics and draft the proper law. By the report of this committee, the general facts appear to be that the business of the Supreme Court in its various branches, and throughout the State, is seriously behindhand. The calendars generally contain causes enough to occupy the Court from one to two years; in other words, a suit cannot be begun in the Supreme Court, in most counties, with much probability that it will be tried for a year or two; and after it has been tried, if the defeated party chooses to appeal to the General Term, he can keep the successful one waiting a couple of years longer. This delay is additional to all the inevitable hindrances necessary in lawsuits, and to any review in the Court of Appeals. A long calendar is, moreover, an evil which greatly aggravates itself; for it is always observed that when one or two years are required to reach a cause, many causes really indefensible are fought out merely for the delay. The probability is that a considerable proportion of the causes on any General Term calendar likely to occupy two years, are there largely because a defendant, who expects to pay the money some day, is willing to pay interest and term fees rather than pay it now; and the long calendar enables

calendars through each term, there would be a sensible relief of their duty from the single fact that temptation to litigate for time would be stopped.

The committee's report adduces facts to show that the accumulation of business is really attributable to the inadequacy of the system established in 1846 to meet the increased demands of 1880. The amendment which is proposed will, if adopted, authorize the Legislature to provide for two additional Supreme Court Judges in each of the Districts numbered one, five, seven and eight, and of one additional Judge in each of the other four Districts, making an addition of twelve Judges in all. These Judges will be elected by the people substantially as are those now in office.

THE DEBTS OF 1881. The pretty sentimentalism fluttering over the country this morning of New Year's cards, and calls and greetings, is very well in its way; but after all and under all, as every one of us knows, this is the day of duns. The flend of the yellow envelope is abroad in the land. Young people and lovers may find sweet prophecies in the voice of the newcomer that rode post-haste across the waste last night, but to us who are older all he has

to say is, "Can you pay up?" The man among us who has no bills to pay to-day is a white elephant in the herd, sacred in virtue. Salaried men form so large a proportion of every community, and the credit system so broadly underlies all trade, that it is well-nigh impossible to carry on a household or a business on a strictly cash basis. It is much more difficult for a respectable man to escape credit than to get it in a city. From his doctor to his butcher everybody has insisted upon trusting him during 1880, and now they all pounce on him together, demanding

payment. Of course we believe every reader of THE TRIBUNE will pay up if he can (the preacher always has faith in the honesty of his congregation, or why should they have chosen him as their oracle ?), or if he cannot pay he will resolve during the humiliations and miseries of the next month never to run up another bill. We dismiss him to his virtue or his remorse with the brief reminder that there are debts which be must pay during the coming year which money will not cover. It is not enough that he is not an actual dead-head and scalawag; that, as he jogs along in the crowd, he does not filch from this man his house, or from another his clothes or coal or cigars without paying any equivalent therefor. He owes to each man in the crowd-first, efbow-room. Because he has acquired a certain amount of money or notoriety, or what he chooses to consider social rank, he has no right to wrap these bulky impedimenta about him, like the wadded armor of a Chinaman, to obstruct the highway and thrust unhampered and probably better men into the gutter. He may have the blood of the Howards a million in his pocket, and and black neighbor not a penny; but his opinions, tastes, the chances of sovereignty, a share of the world, in short, belong just as much to one as the other. You have no right to swagger along the road, saying, "I am richer or redder blooded or better bred than "these others." And in just as much as you do it, whoever you are, you make yourself a public nuisance. Neither have you any more right to thrust your miseries or defects into view. A certain amount of wholesome cheerfulness belongs to the public just as do the snoshine and pure air, and a man owes it to his neighbors to keep his mental and physical diseases out of sight as he does to keep his drains clean. The men of genius or the members of a family who perpetually are laying bare their mental sores are in the same category as the beggar who uncovers his deformity in the roads de. For the same reason you owe not only decent respect but courtesy to your fellow-travellers. If a kind word and cheery smile will help your wife or friend or servant to carry her load more at its next session to mature an amendment casily, and God furnished you with a mouth and voice to give them, it is a debt due from you to them-not a favor. Every man, in short, owes his quota toward making the world pleasanter and warmer, and the sour, grumpish fellow who chills the air with his spite and

sareasm is only a bad debter, dodging pay-Something also you owe to yourself this New Year's morning. Self-respect; when you ing, to be the prominent qualities portant addition to the number of Judges of patronized or trodden upon; you will be likewise, in the fortunate sequence of moods through neither snobbishly servile nor conceited in manner; no matter what your birth or sta- haughty, calm and self-imposed restraint, and passtion, when you look upon your fellow-men only as brothers whom you can probably help upon their way, you will escape vulgarity and gain real good breeding. You owe it to yourself, too, to keep yourself clean, not only in body, but in soul. You started out in the beginning temperate, chaste, kindly, just as you were healthy in flesh. What right have you to make of this creature within you a drunken, malicious, pest-breeding thing in complexity of business relations, and often the world, any more than you would have to fill your body with contagious diseases?

The more we think of it the more oppressive becomes the aggregate of debt we owe. which must be paid on every day and hour of the New Year to ourselves and to our neighbors. If we do not pay it we all know well enough the mean, shabby consciousness of shirking, of deficiency and incurable disease act. The application of the "natural" method has with which we shall creep along. But whether that can help us meet our obligations in a manly, hearty, honorable fashion, is for each one of us to find out for himself to-day.

In many of the best houses of this city, Philadelphia and Washington we understand that no intoxicating drink of any kind will be offered to callers to day. The time has been that a woman, no matter how high her social rank, would not have dared withhold liquor from her guests on New Year's Day at the risk of being considered inhospitable or mean. But the example having once been set by certain leaders of fashion here, and Mrs. Hayes and the ladies of the Cabinet in Washington, any hostess can set her table with only coffee and lemonade, with the pleasant consciousness that she is doing the fashionable as well as the right thing. The surprise only is that refined women who, if not Christians, were at least wives and mothers, so long persisted in yearly setting before a miscellaneous crowd of men the worst of temptations.

A woman can probably plead sometimes that she can place wine and brandy on her dinnertable, confident, as she knows them personally, that it will do no harm to any of her guests. But, in the throng that pass in and out of her doors to-day, many of them mere boys making their first venture into society, what does she know of their habits or temptations? To many, from purely physical reasons, the liquor she offers is as irresistible and fatal in its effects as a cold to the weak lungs of a consumptive. What does she know of the mother who has seen her boy set out this morning with a sick heart and almost hopeiess prayers? We set aside the smaller though no less cegent objecdecided that the President cannot legally tention to their own true interests, and government as Acting Secretary of the Mavy, and as a few prejudices inherited from a dead past, but by an intelligent desire for their own

mixed drinks and the frosty air, is not a pleasant one, we should suppose, for any woman of methetic tastes. Has she no other way to commend herself to them except by making beasts of them? There is no woman, no matter what her tastes, who will receive in New-York to-day, who cannot reckon in her own circle of friends, very likely in her own family, misery, ruin and slow suicide from the use of the liquor which she has set upon her table. If she removes it, no one will secretly commend her more heartily than the very men whom she would have tempted by it.

We noted in yesterday's TRIBUNE the fact that Mr. Roswell Smith, who, with Dr. Holland and Charles Scribner, sr., in 1870, established the joint stock company of Scribner & Co., has by a purchase of shares from Dr. Holland now become the owner of a controlling interest in the concern. We learn that Dr. Holland has since parted with nearly all of his remaining shares, and, while retaining the editorship of Scribner's and a nominal amount of stock, with the old year will virtually retire from the ownership in favor of Mr. Roswell Smith (who has always been the business manager of the company), Mr. R. W. Gilder, associate editor, Mr. A. W. Drake, manager of the art department, and others of the younger men who have been active in building up the business of the company. Messrs, Charles Scribner's Sons still retain their minority interest. The leading publications of the firm which thus receives an infusion of fresh blood are Soribner's Monthly, St. Nicholas, the magazine for girls and boys, "Songs for the Sanctuary," Spiritual Songs for Church and Choir," and "Spiritual Songs for the Sunday School,"

A Hapoy New Year to the fifty millions of inhabitants of this free Republic!

The Democratic papers which are trying hard to stir up a row in the Republican household are wasting their energies. They had better attend to the quarrel in their own family. The spectres of discord which they are endeavoring to raise around General traffield are so unsubstantial that they are not visible in the clear atmosphere of Mentor.

A Happy New Year to President-elect Garfield The country has great confidence in his honesty, patriotism and statesmanship, and believes that he will do all that a President can do to give it four years of peace, progress and prosperity.

At Enterprise, Miss., on the morning of the Norember election, a gang of white Democrats assaulted the negroes, who had assembled to vote, with a vollev of brick-bats. The colored men did not wait to see whether a veiley of pistol-shots would come next, but hastily decamped and made no further attempt to vote. A few of the ringleaders of the Democratic mob have been arrested on process from the United States District Court, and The Meridian Mercury gives this advice in relation to the matter: "If it shall be found that any of the buildozed negroes have caused this prosecution, we merely suggest to the boys to take them cut and talk to them—with the bork on. If it was a white man be has entitled himself to a ride on a railroad—with the road left

Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, is likely to be his own successor. It is to be remembered to his lasting credit that he stood steadfast for a sound currency when his party in the West ran wild after cheap-money schemes. Mr. Paddock was born and reared at Glen's Fails, in this State, and went to Nebraska in 1857. He has some opposition in the Senatorial race, but it appears to be too much divided to be effective.

It may interest Indiana Republicans to know that while they are discussing the merits of a dozen candidates for the Senate, the public outside their State only talks of one. His name is historic and begins

If the Southern people really mean to turn over a new leaf in their political affairs, let their newspapers stop opposing the righting of such gross wrongs as the fraudulent counts in the Charleston District of South Carolina, the Shoestring District of Mississippi and half a dozen other districts where large Republican majorities were biotted out by the most unblushing rescalities.

Senator David Davis is said to feel an affinity for the Republican party. He has been rather slow in getting off the fence, but he's shrewd enough to get down on the winning side at last.

Major Yost, of The Strunton Valley Virginian, is mentioned by the Virginia papers as a candidate for Postmoster-General.

There is a place in Verment called Barnumsville. The inhabitants have petitioned for a change in the name of the post office. They stood the mule-buying business, but the Morey forgery was too much for them. Barnum owns a mili there, but he does not own the people. They are ashansed of him.

> THE DRAMA. MARY ANDERSON AS THE COUNTESS.

addition to her repertory, the character of The Countess, in Knowles's comedy of "Love." It suits delightfully well with her statue-like, innocent, stately beauty, and it finds a quick and sympathetic response anke in the intellectual coldness, the inherent gentleness, the native, woman-like pride, and the deep, passionate sincerity which have been discerned, through her acthave that you will not be afraid of being her temperament. It suits with her style of art, which it enables her to pass-beginning in ing through affected scorn, royal pride, and melting tenderness sternly held in check, till at last it culminates in the conquest of the affections over the will. Miss Anderson shows that she has grasped this ideal fully, in all its breadth and delicacy; and the execution of it that she gave, last night, was remarkable for spontaneous grace and nobly adequate power. The suggestive by-play, in the first scene with Huon,showing love's resentment against itself and its object, in a proud heart,-was alike beautiful in fineness of tracery and pathetic in repressed emotion and the hysterical recovery, after the tumult of grief, in the scene of the storm, carried the same conflict of feelings to a most impressive height. There is a still more touching effect, produced in the silent observance of Ruon, after his refusal to obey the Duke, wherein the actress, with a fine intuition, lets her soul shine through her eyes and makes no effort to sometimes led Miss Anderson almost to the needless we shall pay it or not, or, if we do, Who it is extreme of tameness; in this instance it leads her to an effect of nature that could not be excelled in sweetness or artistic propriety. There was but one point in which the mechanism of this act seemed susceptible of improvement. To introduce,whether by facial expression, or a pause of some significance,-the illuminative idea of the plan which had flashed upon the mind of the Countess, when she bids Huon sigh the paper, would heighten the dramatic interest of the moment, and help the strong climax which follows. That climax, the mountainpeak of the comedy-is reached at the passionate cry of the Countess, commanding her servitors to bring back the fugitive Huon. Miss Anderson reached this, perhaps, a little too suddenly-but she gave it with a clarion call of anguish and with splendid energy; and the audience was so powerfully stirred that it recalled her twice upon the stage, after the curtain had fallen. In roundness of outline, in blending of

had fallen. In roundness of outline, in blending of all its parts, in truth of ideal, and in smoothness of execution, this is one of Miss Anderson's best works, and it is a personation of which a far more experienced actress might well be proud.

Mr. Atkins Lawrence, the representative of Huon, has the right feeling, the dignity, the tenderness and the grace for this character; but it seemed to us that he carned the submission of love to an almost abject mood, and that his fine scene with the Duke would be much the better for more intensity, in the long "aside," and for deep, low tones, rather than high and strident cries, in the definese. "Love" will be repeated, to-night, and the opportunity of seeing it should not be missed by those who care for acting.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE THEATRES. The New Year begins well, at all the theatres in this city, while throughout the country the stage is prosperous. Business has been steadily good, with all really good dramatic entertainments, throughout the season which is now half way over; and there is a reasonable prospect of the continuence of this prosperity. Performances will occur this afternoon and evening at all the theatres in New-York and

Prooklyn. The attractions are as fol Wallack's Theatre, " Porget Me Not"; at the I Square, "The Banker's Daughter"; at Bootir's The atre, "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; at Daly's Thes 'Needles and Pins"; at the Bijou Theatre, "Oil vette"; at the Park Theatre, Lawrence Barrett in "Yorick's Love"; at the Fifth Avenue The "Yorick's Love"; at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Mary Anderson, as Pauline, in "the Lady of Lyons" and as the Countees, in "Love"; at the Academy of Music, "Uncle Tom's Cabin": at Have erly's Theatre, the Rice Troupe, in "Babes in the Wood"; at Niblo's, Mr. Abbey's specialty company, in "Humpty Dumpty"; at the S. F. Minstrel Theatre, Signor Backus as the Black Othello, together with other classics; at the Grand Opera House, Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin, in the Danites; at the Aquarium, Mr. Murray's Circus; at the Standard Theatre, Mr. Campbell's epitome of Boucicault, entitled "My Geraldine"; at the Madison Square Theatre, Mr. Mackave's popular domestic drama of "Hasel Kirke"; at the Windsor Theatre, Miss Katherine Rogers in "Leil Astray"; at Haverly's Brooklyn. Theatre, Mr. Emmet as Fritz; at Colonel Sinn's Park Theatre, Brooklyn, "a Child of the State"; and at the Novelty Theatre, in that city, Miss Pirley in the melodrama called "Milss." New-Year's Day is, probably, the worst day in our civic year, for the theatres; yet they forbear not to offer their best allurements, and, as will be seen, the pleasure-seeker has a large range of choice. Mrs. McKee Rankin, in the Danites; at the Aqua-

PERSONAL.

A service in memory of Dr. Chapin is to be held in the Independent Christian Church, at Gloucester, to-

Mr. Eugene Schuyler, American representative at Bucharest, has had a private audience with Prince Charles, at which he presented a letter from President Hayes congratulating the Prince upon the in-dependence of Roumania.

Mr. Reuben Springer, of Cincinnati, indulged Christmas gifts of unusual size; he gave a United States bond for a thousand dollars to each of eight charitable institutions in his city; each of the faithful servants in his household also received \$1,000.

Count Harry von Arnim, who is now at Nice, is very feeble and nearly blind. It has been at last decided by the Court of First Instance at Berlin to grant him suspension of punishment for six months. The poor old man will probably therefore see his native land again before he dies.

M. Emile de Girardin is about to retire at the age of seventy-eight from public life, and has written a letter of farewell to his constituents. He exhorts them to make the best of the Constitution, which could not be changed for many years without risk of a revolution.

President Hayes was so pleased with the new White House china, made by the Havilands, that he ordered a large number of extra dishes, and the set now includes nearly a thousand pieces. The President is about to give a dinner to the International Sanitary Conference, and the entire set will be used for the first time.

The marriage of the Czar to his second wife took

place at the Chateau of Tsarskoe-Selo, in the presnce of Count Alexander Adlerberg, General Ryteef, the most intimate friend of the Czar, Count Milintine, Minister of War, and General Loris Melikoff, The bride now wears the title of Princess Youriev— which is one of the titles belonging to the Romanoff family. Mr. Froude has been giving in curious words some

idea of his position in regard to religion. He has not apparently much love for Dr. Newman, "I cannot," says Mr. Froude, " like the sow that was washed, return to wallow in repudiated superstition. If I am to be edified, on the other hand, I must know what is true in religion; and I do not care about negations.'

When Colonel Prejevalsky, the Russian explorer, who has just returned to Omsk after two years of dangerous exploration in Chinese Mongolia, asked permission of the Grand Lama of Lhassa to enter his territory the whole population became panicstricken. The people believed that his only object was the abduction of the Grand Lama and the destruction of Buddhism. "It is very droll, but it is true," the explorer afterward wrote, "that twelve Europeans had been able to strike terror to the hearts of those before whom the populations of two hemispheres bow themselves! It is impossible for me to give expression to the regret with which I retraced my steps. May some other traveller, more happy than I, pursue my discoveries in Asia."

GENERAL NOTES.

The illustrations in the almanac issued by The Philadelphia Inquirer are dainty and attractive, and the letter press is interesting without being severely The pictures will find a place in many s

A sensational police case was promised the London public a fortnight ago, a Thames Police Court magistrate having granted a warrant against a wellknown nobleman for attempting to abduct a young married lady. It appears that this motionan, who is an officer in a crack regiment, met the 1 dy some time ago at a ball, became enamored of her, and has perseeuted her since with his addresses, notwithstanding the One day his lordship, who appears to have been on the waten, was passing along the Burdett Road, North Bow, in a cabriolet, and met the lady walking. Thereupon he got out of the vehicle and attempted to force the lady into the cabrolet, but desisted and drove off when her calls for help had attracted the attention of passers-by,

The negotiations now pending at St. Petersburg, whereby bostilities between Russia and China will undoubtedly be averted, have resulted in concessions on both sides. The Russians, instead of insisting on retaining the Terek Valley, agreed to surrender all that part of Ili, specially valuable strategically or otherwise, but claim a section of territory as a refuge for the Dungans, who have renounced their allegiance to China. This stipulation appears to be considered of much importance on both sides. The question of money compensation will probably not be so difficult as this territorial one, and the proposal for a plebiseize of the inhabitants as to retaining Chinese or adopting Russian allegance is an interesting precedent emanating from an autocratic Government.

Young Spotted Tail. 3on of Spotted Tail. the renowned chief of all the Sloux, took advantage of the absence of Chief S ranger Horse on a hunting expedition to persuade Stranger Horse's squaw to elope and live with him. Stranger Horse returned from the bunt to find his fire gone out, his squaw-he had but one departed, and his tepes desolate. Gathering his friends about him, he started out with his rifle, threatering the life of the chief who had brought shame into his household. The affair was reported to the agent, who summoned the faithless wife and her paramour to the agency. where they were confronted with the wronged husband. After a full hearing of the case, in which the agent acted as a mediator, it was decided that the woun honor of Stranger Horse should be healed with the gift of an American horse and a number of valuable art or an American horse was a status wife and live with he again. Thus bloodshed was averted and the scanda husbed. In following the usages of his tribe, Stranger Horse will very likely make the failbless wife a merial and take another squaw unto himself.

The Ritualists are so well pleased with the unpopularity of the legal discipline to which their priests are being subjected that they are actually joking about it. The following advertisement for "tenders for a new jail for the clergy " is one of their grim pleasantries: "By the advice of Lord Penzance, the new Protestant Pope, the judicial authorities are about to issue a precept for tenders for ground space and also for architectural plans for the new Ecclesiastical Prison for "Contumectous Clerks." Accommodation required for not less than 500. Competitors should visit cells at the Lollard's Tower, Lambeth Palace, and also at the Towes of London. At the latter place may be seen specimens of the rack and other ancient instruments of torture about to be revived, with modern improvements and for which a large order has been committed by the Government to an eminent Birmingham firm. Apply at the Architect's Office, Whitchall, S. W., for further informa-

In the town of West Alexander, Penn., twelve miles from the Ohio and two miles from the West Virginia line, lives a magistrate who is reputed to have married 1,800 couples within reputed to have married 1,800 couples with the two years and to have built a fine house with his wedding fees. His popularity arises from the fact that the laws of Pennsylvania do not require a marriage license, while those of the two neighboring States de He will marry a couple without their leaving their carriage or he will allow them to remain all states at the He will marry a couple without their leaving their carriage, or he will allow them to remain all night and take breakfast with him, charging judiciously for board and lodging. His regular charge for marrying a couple is \$3. He sometimes has from three to five coupled at a time waiting to be made one, and all in a hurry from fear lest those who pursue will eatch up in time to fer bid the banns. Bounctimes an enraged father or carrible his brother of the bride arrives after the coremony is ever and proceeds to vent his rage on the winds and make directarealonings, and even offer violence. In an emergency such as this the maristrate's son, who is his father's constable, lays the serious charge of disorderly conduct against them. At one time a relative, in surrous of a bride, was se vicinat that it became impossible for the constable to arrest him, when the whole town rose on masse and helped to put the offender is juil. The